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The Daily Commercial

THE man most likely to be elected to Congress from the Charleston district is Mr. Fred. A Sawyer. He is of Northern birth, but has lived there many years. He is now collector of internal revenue, is well known to many Northern people, is entirely competent, and would make a most respectable representative.

A PARIS letter says: Victoria, of England, gets the credit of bringing about a "better understanding," but many fancy that her interference was demanded by Napoleon, who is not quite ready to fight, although his preparations are being pushed on rapidly, and every arsenal and workshop in France is busy. A contract for 150,000 Chassepot guns has been given to Birmingham, getting ready the "skin-piercers," as the French soldiers call them.

ENGLISH POSTAL TELEGRAPH.—The English government have in contemplation a postal telegraph, which shall include every post town in the United Kingdom, and every other town of 2,000 inhabitants; and there is to be a deposit office at every postoffice which is not a telegraph office proper. In London there will be ten central telegraphic offices corresponding with the postal districts, and payment for messages will be made in stamps, or the messages will be written on stamped paper.

IT is the universal testimony that Northerners who have gone South to do business, socially have a hard time of it. Particularly is this the case in Charleston, where the old virus is as lively as ever. As an illustration: A gentleman from New York became largely interested in one of the steamship lines, and determined to make Charleston his residence for a term of years. He took thither his wife and daughters, accustomed to the best society of New York, took a house, and made it known that his family was domiciled. A trial of four or five months so disgusted them, brought them so much of cold contempt and proud neglect, that they declared that they could not and would not live there. He gave up his house, sold his furniture at a sacrifice, returned North, and now contents himself with occasional visits.

Circular to Collectors of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 15.—As it seems desirable that the privilege of unloading at night should be extended to the class of steamers engaged in the coaling trade in regularly established lines along the lakes of the northern frontier of the United States, between ports in the United States, east of Niagara Falls, and ports west of the same, which are compelled to pass the Welland Canal, and thus touch at foreign places, the regulations of February 18th, 1867, are with respect to such steamers, so far modified as to authorize the unloading of cargoes from them at night by virtue of special permit from the Collector or their chief officers of Customs, under immediate personal supervision of such officers, and without requiring the oath prescribed by the aforesaid regulations of February 18th, 1867.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of Treasury.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Frank Woodal, one of the Adams's Express cashiers in Cincinnati, has been arrested on a charge of stealing $1,500.

In the Maryland Constitutional Convention Friday, the Committee on the Declaration of Rights reported a bill of rights which provides among other things for the admission of negro testimony in the Courts of the State. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

A Montreal dispatch of Saturday says: The *Minerve*, the French semi-official journal here, clothes its readers that Mr. Davis, the heroic President of the late Southern Confederacy, may be looked for to-day or to-morrow, and the city will be proud to give him its hospitality. To doubt the paper speaks by authority, and the Mayor, (Mr. Starnes) being a man who is devoted to the party in power, and shares their pro-Confederate Southern views, it is very likely that Davis, on his arrival, will receive something like the hospitality of the city. The present Ministers have taken the tone from England, and spoken unofficially in favor of the late rebel concern, and grieved for its sudden downfall. They will be jubilant at the apparent establishment of an empire in Mexico, and lachrymose at its sudden dissolution. Therefore, it may be inferred that there will be a shaking of hands and a good deal of other nonsense between Davis and the Conservatives, &c., the Anti-American party, on that great slender's arrival here.

A New Orleans special of Friday says: Gen. Sheridan telegraphed yesterday to Gen. Hartuff, from Galveston, as follows: "Let the firemen's festival go on. Hold troops in readiness to suppress a riot if necessary, keeping the Custom House as your base of operations, and if necessary, call on the naval commander to place his ships opposite the foot of Canal street." The foregoing instructions are to be carried out on the supposition that trouble is anticipated. General Mower addressed the rioters yesterday, when two hundred passed his headquarters on her way to the ball room, brandishing clubs and threatening to lynch the contractors there, is follows: "If you feel yourself wronged, you must apply to the proper authorities for redress, and you shall have it; but if you take this thing into your own hands, I will use every force you already possess. If you go on with this looting, by the Eternal God I will pour grape and canister into you! Now disperse, and go to your homes, or you will be dispersed." The mob immediately dispersed. There was a small affair of a like character to-day, being an attempt on the part of the mob to prevent others from working. The police made a charge on them. The military was reviewed to-day, and a gunboat has been ordered in front of the city. All is quiet.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

In Arizona Indian depredations continue. The latest intelligence states that a general Indian war is inevitable. The savages are assembling in large numbers in the mountains, aiding through the valleys, and traveled roads, driving off stock and capturing trains. The Indians have been notified by the citizens that they will be shot on sight when found wandering among white men.

Governor Blaisdell has appointed J. Neely Johnson, Ex-Governor of California, to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of Nevada, occasioned by the death of Judge Brosnaut.

The unreconstructed of Memphis will on Wednesday give a turnament for the benefit of the widows and orphans of confederates. Seats for ten thousand have been prepared.

The car works of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss small.

The Fenian Col. O'Connor arrived on Saturday from Ireland. He reports the lines of communication between the leaders again perfect, the organization stronger than ever, and he men more determined to grapple with the enemy, and more hopeful or success.

On the 16th inst. ninety messages were transmitted over the Atlantic Cable, costing over two thousand five hundred pounds sterling. The cable laid in 1866 was slightly injured by an iceberg at Heart's Content, but the damage will soon be repaired.

The disbursements of the week were $1,243,090. The receipts for internal revenue for the same period reach $2,595,869.

The Second National Bank of Chicago has voluntarily ceased to be a depository of public moneys.

The following dispatch has been received at the Union Pacific Railroad Company's office, New York, from General Dodge, Chief Engineer, dated May 17th: The Indians have attacked Gen. Crow's party on Rock Creek. They killed Stephen Clark of New York, and captured one pair of mules and harness. They also killed one man of the escort party. Gen. Brown is now at Fort Saunders.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia were issued in New York on Saturday. They are well executed.

On Saturday the Broadway Bank of New York was victimized to the amount of $175,000 by bogus checks, purporting to be drawn by the officers of the Board of Education. The forger has not been arrested.

A fire broke out Saturday afternoon in H. M. Smyburner's sheepskin factory, Chicago street, Buffalo. The building and its contents, consisting of 12,000 dressed skins, 4,000 green hides and a quantity of finished leather, were destroyed. Loss about $30,000; fully covered by insurance.

Archbishop Duggan, of Chicago, and Rev. Henry W. Bellows and family, of New York, sailed on the Ville de Paris, for Europe, Saturday.

The New York *Herald's* Constantinople letter says that Russia is gradually encircling the Turkish provinces with troops. Large bodies are between Kutz and Tiflis, while the country between Klaz and Erzeroun was scoured by Russian cavalry. There are 15,000 troops at Sebastopol, which is stronger than ever, and Odessa is filled with troops.

PROFESSOR HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, acknowledged one of the most scientific men of the age, says no damage can ensue to a building protected by a good lightning rod. The Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, with Spiral Flanges, manufactured in this city by Lockhart & Co., possesses twenty times the capacity of the ordinary iron rod. No building was ever damaged which was protected by this conductor.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1867. NO. 216.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The President's Proposed Boston Visit.

The Kansas Branch Pacific Railway Dispute.

Progress of Impeachment Investigation.

Important Information Elicited from General Stanbery.

Registry Lists in the District to be Reopened.

Important Amendment to Maryland Constitution.

Opinion on the Disfranchising Clause Again Delayed.

Juarez's Reply Relative to Maximilian's Safety.

Mr. Bancroft Declines the Prussian Mission.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1867.

The President's Visit to Boston.

A committee of Masons had an audience with the President relative to his contemplated visit to Boston, and asked him to attend the Masonic celebration in that city on June 24th. He replied that he could not agree to name any particular day, for he did not know how long public affairs might detain him, and that the most he could say was that he should make the visit in June and proceed thither in a revenue cutter. He was anxious to be present on the day named, and would endeavor to gratify the wishes of the Masons, but he did not desire to make any positive promise.

The Disputed Railway Title.

The Judiciary Committee to-day had quite a stormy time on the investigation of the title in the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific railway, and will probably refuse to go any further, but dismiss the whole matter and allow the rival corporations to go into the courts to adjucate their claims. The Committee are of opinion that the Government is safe, inasmuch as it has a lien on the road, no matter who may own it, they decline to appoint a sub committee to go west and take evidence.

The Impeachment Investigation.

The Judiciary Committee continued the impeachment investigation to-day, and examined Attorney General Stanberry at great length. They interrogated him about the recent pardon of Solomon Kohnstamm, who recommended it by letter and personally, and inquired into the entire pardon business of last year. The examination was critical and specific, and the committee obtained a vast amount of information. The evidence of Secretary Seward was to a similar effect, though it included a restatement of the efforts made by the Government to capture Surratt.

Registry to Be Reopened

There is much rejoicing among the conservatives here at the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of this District to-day, compelling the Board of Registry to open the lists for the registry of every qualified voter. The whites now have a majority of one thousand, and they claim several thousand on the reopening of the registration.

West Point to Be Overhauled.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Ordnance meet here next week. Some of the members have arrived, and a thorough overhauling of West Point is threatened.

The President Ill.

The President was too ill to-day to receive visitors generally.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1867.

Grant in Richmond.

The Richmond papers announce that Gen. Grant is in that city, accompanied by a party of officers, on his way to the scene of Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House.

The Maryland Constitution.

The following article was reported yesterday in the Maryland Constitutional Convention to be inserted in the bill of rights, from a committee composed wholly of prominent Democrats:

"ARTICLE 2. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, are and shall be the supreme law of the State, and the judges of this State, and all the people of this State, are and shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of this State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Disfranchising Clause.

Within a day or two the President has received a large number of letters from nearly every section of the South propounding new and important inquiries on the disfranchising portion of the Reconstruction act, and the qualifications of an elector under it. The result has been to delay again Attorney General Stanbery's opinion until some of these questions are answered. It is said that among the points in the forthcoming opinion is one that such members of the State Conventions which passed ordinances of secession in 1861 did not afterwards participate in armed rebellion, are not disfranchised by the Reconstruction law.

Naval Academy Examination.

The examination of the graduating class of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, commences to-morrow, and will be attended by numbers of Naval officers from this city. Rev. William Salter, of Iowa, is the only Western man appointed by the President on the Board of Visitors.

Maximilian's Safety.

The reply of Juarez to the request forwarded to him by this Government to conform to the recognized rules of war regarding prisoners, in the event of Maximilian's capture by the Liberals, is not regarded as satisfactory by the Austrian Minister, who has interfered through this Government in behalf of his sovereign's brother. The Liberal officers fear that they cannot restrain their soldiers from killing Maximilian if he should fall into their hands.

The Registry Question.

There is considerable local excitement here over the decision of the District Supreme Court, made yesterday on an application for the opening of the registry lists for the registration of two or three thousand white voters. The Court denied the mandamus on behalf of a single individual, in whose name it was brought, and yet declared that every man qualified to vote by act of Congress had a right to be registered at any time before the election. The Republicans claim that the registration board are not compelled to open the lists because the mandamus was denied, on the technical motives held the reverse. The views of the various city papers are according to the political party they represent.

Detective Baker.

Gen. Baker, ex-detective, has arrived here for an examination before the Judiciary Committee.

Public Land Sales.

During the month of April last 13,318 acres of public lands were disposed of at the Stevens Point, Wis., land office, of which 9,480 acres were agricultural college scrip locations, 700 acres homestead entries, and the remainder taken up with cash and military warrants.

The Prussian Mission.

No official intelligence of Minister Wright's death at Berlin has been received, although the appointment has been tendered to Bancroft, the historian. A telegram from New York to-night says that he will not accept it.

Nomination Declined.

Congressional printer Defrees, of Indiana, declines the nomination for a municipal office tendered him by the Republicans of this city, on the ground that he is a non-resident.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1867.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Chief Justice Chase has thus far nominated about one-third of the entire number of Registers in Bankruptcy, or those for the Eastern and Northern States; also for Georgia and Louisiana. He has addressed a letter to the various district judges, informing them that if any nominees are known not to possess the necessary qualifications for performing the duties of the office, they are at liberty to withhold the appointment, furnishing names or recommendation not being conclusive, and not binding on the judges. For this reason the names of nominees have not been furnished to the press.

GEN. SICKLES BREVETED.

General Sickles has been breveted a Major General in the regular army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, on the 2d of February, 1863.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

Will go to Richmond to hold the Circuit Court, if any business should come before it requiring his presence. It is certain he intends holding Court in North Carolina, one of the States included in his circuit, early in June.

ALL QUIET IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A note from an officer in General Sickles's Department, addressed to a friend in this city, dated the 17th inst., says: "All goes on well in this domain. No riots, no disturbances, but tranquility, order and concord."

RICHMOND.

Gen. Grant and Family at the Spottswood.

The General to Visit Cold Harbor Battlefield.

His Opinion of Davis's Release.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

RICHMOND, VA., May 18.

General Grant and family, Major General L. Thomas, Brigadier General F. S. Dent, General Grant's brother-in-law, and Brigadier General C. B. Comstock, of General Grant's staff, arrived this afternoon at the Spottswood House, and will remain several days. General Grant will visit Cold Harbor battle-field to-morrow. The General said to-day, "It is a good thing that Davis is released."

Over 1,300 barrels of whisky have been libeled and seized here by government officials. The United States Grand Jury is still investigating whisky frauds.

Bishop McGill has left for Rome on a temporary visit.

By Associated Press.

RICHMOND, VA., May 19.—General Grant and staff visited the battle-fields around Richmond to-day. They will go to Fortress Monroe to-morrow, where General Grant will leave his family and return to Washington.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1867.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Caroline Davis and Dr. Rosenberg were arrested yesterday, charged with the murder of the husband of the former, Henry Davis, in Avenue A, on Wednesday. Both parties denied the charge, alleging that Davis, in a fit of jealous frenzy, shot himself.

BLOCKADED.

The ship Palmas, hence for Valparaiso with war material for the Chilean government, put into St. Thomas recently in a leaking condition, and was immediately blockaded by two Spanish men-of-war, and will probably be unable to unload.

GEN. GRANT ON A TOUR.

The *Herald's* Washington special says it is reported that Gen. Grant will soon visit the scenes of his old campaigns in the South on horseback, and the Richmond *Whig* suggests that Lee accompany him.

VERY DOUBTFUL.

It is said that Judge Marvin, of Florida, Senator elect, has been permitted by the Postmaster General to frank all his mail matter, which is regarded as determining that the rights of Southern States and those who claim to represent them, in advance of Congress or the courts.

SECRETARY WELLES

Has never decided that sailors and marines honorably discharged from service are entitled to the same bounty as those who served full terms of enlistment, as has been stated.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Arrived, steamer City of Dublin, from Liverpool. Sailed, steamer Fung Shuey, for Hong Kong.

FIRE.

A fire this morning at 47 Maiden Lane, occupied by Richard Douglass & Co., importers of fancy glass ware, burnt through the two upper flows of the building, and the other was flooded with water. Loss $20,000; fully insured.

FROM CANADA.

Arrival of the Renegade Fenian, Col. Massey--Animals to be Imported Free of Duty.

MONTREAL, C. E., May 18.—It is reported that Massey, the Fenian General, leader and informer, arrived in Canada yesterday per steamer St. Andrew.

The weather is very cold and showery.

OTTAWA, C. W., May 18.—An order has been issued by the Council and published, permitting horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and other animals, poultry and fancy birds to be imported duty free from the United States by agricultural societies for the improvement of stock.

The discount on American invoices is 26 per cent.

The Chinese in America.

The Chinese in California, are having a hard time of it, in consequence of the persecuting measures adopted against them. This is—we know not with what justice—attributed chiefly to the Democratic party in that State. In the East, that party claims to be the great champion of the foreign element, especially of the Celtic race, the Tuctons being rather too highly impregnated with republican ideas, to be easily handled. But on the Pacific coast, opposition to the Chinese, under the name of anti-Coolieism, prevails extensively and in a type of uncompromising cruelty, beyond anything ever attributed to know-nothingism. It threatens to diminish, if not to stop, the immigration of Chinamen into California, and of course greatly to interfere with the amount of labor and enterprise in developing the riches of the country.

The principal objection to this class of people is, that they labor for less wages than any other class. They have been very useful in doing kinds of work that no American men are accustomed to do, and in extracting gold from diggings that have been abandoned or neglected by others, as too unproductive to warrant the spending of labor on them. These men are said to be orderly, sober, well-behaved, and yet they are wronged and persecuted without much protection or chance of redress from the law. If they were invested with the mysterious privilege of voting, they would be differently treated. The ballot would cover a multitude of sins greater than is alleged against them. There is no chance for them but to get naturalized into adopted citizens.

The Very Latest.

Recent letters from Paris say the decision of the dress-making world appears to point to a still closer approximation to the odious "fashions" of the First Empire. The most fashionable women now wear no crinoline at evening parties; but trail after them long trains of three-quarters of a yard in length unsupported by aught, save a trailing petticoat of starched muslin of nearly equal length. Bead trimmings, in jet, amber or mock pearls, are more in favor than ever, and are worn as necklaces, as bands across the hair, as "squaw belts" (covering the whole of the stomach) and on every part of the dress. False hair, false stomachs for thin women, false calves for those very limited in getting the rest of the real ones being hidden under the hair,) false cheeks (called plumpers, and inserted between the gums and the real cheeks, to which they impart flesh and roundness), with false busts, enameled complexions, and artistic padding, make up a total considerably removed from the "simplicity of nature," but greatly in vogue at the present day. Jewelry is worn very large and showy; ear-rings, especially, being often worn so large that one wonders the ear does not tear away under such a weight. Though usually hollow, these ear-rings are anything but favorable to the preservation of the form and freshness of the ear. It appears to be resolved in high places that the bonnet shall be replaced by the more picturesque styles of head-dress common in Spain and Africa, and known here as Louis XV. hoods, mantelet, and so on. It is probable that the definite return of the weather (should it ever occur) will be followed by the appearance of various startling changes in the fashionable toilettes.

There is much truth in the following extract from a Washington letter: "This homage paid to the rebel chief by radical leaders can but be productive of harm at the South. Mr. Greeley is regarded there as a representative man, and others who worshiped before the Davis shrine are known to have therefore been the bitter opponents of rebellion. This unexpected summersault can but inspire a belief that the North is changing its ground, and that "the lost cause" may yet be recognized. On the other hand, the freedmen, finding themselves deserted by their leaders, will naturally be led to commit desperate acts."

Rev. John W. Beckwith, Rector of Trinity Church, New Orleans, has been elected Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, to succeed the late lamented Stephen Elliott. Mr. Beckwith is only thirty-seven years of age. He is a native of North Carolina, and has a high reputation for learning and piety.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

Victory Claimed by Turks in Crete.

The Porte Refuses to Cede Candia to Greece.

PROGRESS OF FENIAN TRIALS.

Anglo-Spanish Difficulty Settled.

The Fenian Trials.

DUBLIN, May 18, Noon.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners, Flood, Duffey and Codey, was finished last evening. As in the cases of Burke and Doran, they were found guilty. The sentence will probably be pronounced to-day.

Cession of Candia Refused by the Porte.

LONDON, May 18, Evening.—Dispatches from Constantinople state that the Porte has replied to the proposition of the great powers relative to the cession of Candia to the Greek Government. He assured the powers of his ability to suppress the existing rebellion, and firmly declines to cede the island to any foreign State.

Victories Claimed by Turks.

LONDON, May 18, Noon.—The Turks claim great victories over the Cretans in recent battles.

French Army Bill Opposed.

PARIS, May 18.—The French Legislature are opposed to the army bill proposed by the Emperor.

Shipping News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 18.—The steamers Louisiana, City of Cork, and the Queen, from New York, have arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, May 18.—Money firmer. Consols advanced to 87¾. Erie, 40; U. S. Bonds, 72; Illinois, 70.

LONDON, 2 P. M., May 18.—Money market firmer. Consols, 87¾; American securities buoyant; Erie, 42; Illinois, 70; 5-20's, 72¾.

LONDON, Evening, May 18.—Money market quiet and steady. Consols, 87¾; Erie, 42¼; Illinois, 70¼; 5-20's, 72¾.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, May 18.—United States 5-20's closed at 77½.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, May 18.—Petroleum dull at 42¼ francs.

London Market.

LONDON, 2 P. M., May 18.—Sugar dull and declined. No. 12 is quoted at 24s.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, 2 P. M., May 18.—Provision market declined. Pork advanced 2s. Beef and lard 2s. 6d. Wheat 1d higher for prime western mess. Cotton steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 18, noon.—Cotton opened quiet and firm.

Breadstuffs generally quiet. Corn has again declined 1s. Wheat 1d lower. Flour unchanged. Wheat 12s 9d for Milwaukee red No. 1; 12s 8d for red winter; California, Oregon and Chicago spring 12s 10d. Pork buoyant at 78s 6d@79s 6d. Beef unchanged. Lard 1s higher at 63s 6d. Bacon 38s for Cumberland cut. Cheese 62s.

LIVERPOOL, evening, May 18.—Cotton steady; sales 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Corn 1s. Wheat 1d lower. Provisions unchanged. Lard 1s. California white.

Tallow 44s.—Pork closed at 79s. Lard 63s 6d. Produce without alteration.

BY MAILS.

The Demonstration at Hyde Park--Suez Canal--No Trouble in Spain---English Iron-Clads Return to Malta--Boat Race on the Tyne--Kelly again Victorious--The Fenian Language from the London "Star"--Failure of a Cotton Firm--The Czar to Visit Paris, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Steamer Hansa, from Southampton on the 11th, arrived this evening.

The London *Times*, speaking of the Hyde Park demonstration, says the public were surprised to hear the Government permitted the demonstration, and resolved not to interfere. The authorities had sworn 15,000 special constables. A reinforcement of military was ordered from Aldershott, the cavalry brought up, and a plan of military operations against the park perfected in case the police were inadequate. Forty-fifty thousand people were present, and the crowd was one of the most orderly ever assembled.

The Suez canal is open for merchandise, and will be opened for passengers in June.

Spanish official papers deny that disturbances occurred, and say perfect tranquility prevails.

The Malta correspondent of the *Times* says that the difficulty is settled, and the iron clads at Gibraltar have been ordered back to Malta.

The foreign papers are generally filled with with discussions of the Luxemburg question.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived to-day. She brings little news.

The boat race on the Tyne, between Kelly, of London, and Chambers, of New Castle, was won by the former. Several people were drowned by the breaking of a ferry bridge.

The *London Post* has reason to believe the Government has decided not to carry out the sentence of the law on the Fenians, Burke and Doran. The sentence in the case of McCaffery is deferred until after arguments on the point recently raised by the counsel for the prisoners. Terence Kelly, Patrick German and Clarke were acquitted at Dublin. The special commission for the county of Limerick was opened on the 6th, and Mills for high treason were to be sent up in that court against forty-five persons.

One of the largest cotton houses in Liverpool, in the New Orleans and Galveston trade, stopped payment on the 7th. Liabilities, £100,000 sterling.

The London *Star* says it would be wrong, and even a crime, to execute the sentence of death on the convicted Fenians, and asserts there was more justification for the Fenian rising than for the secession of the Southern section of the United States, to which the sympathies of England was so generously accorded.

The Czar is to be accompanied to Paris early in June by Gortschakoff. The palace of the Tuileries or Elysees has been offered him for a residence. It is said he has chosen the latter.

The King of Greece left Paris on the 7th, for St. Petersburg, to be betrothed to a daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine.

The papers contain speculations on the Luxemburg question which cable news render valueless.

FROM ROCHESTER N. Y.

Proceedings of Presbyterian General Assembly---Report of the Committee on Reunion.

ROCHESTER, May 18.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning, the Committee on the reunion of the two bodies of Presbyterians reported at considerable length, after consultation of several days, which was conducted in the kindliest spirit; terms of reunion were were agreed on. The preamble sets forth the advantages of sessions, greatly augmenting the strength of the church, and the conditions are that the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of common standards of the two branches, the confession of faith, shall continue as before, and the discipline of all ministers and churches in the two bodies are to have the same standing in the united body. All churches not thoroughly Presbyterian, who are in the organization, shall be advised to perfect their organization, and no other churches shall be received. The official records of the two branches shall be preserved and held in the history of the church. No rule or precedent not recognized by both bodies shall be received until accepted by the united body; the corporal rights are to be consolidated; there shall be one single committee for church enterprises. These terms are to be ratified by three-fourths of the Presbyteries of each branch. The terms are to be published, and report made to the general assemblies in 1868. Theological seminaries shall be under supervise, put themselves under synodical control.

Hon. Daniel Hayes, Hon. H. W. Greene, Dr. Theodore W. D. Wight, Hon. Wm. Strong and Hon. George Sharswood are recommended as a committee to investigate the question of property in vested rights, and report next January. The report was referred, after discussion, to a committee of nine, to report to the Assembly next Wednesday.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Visit of Philadelphia School Committee --Woman's Suffrage Association--Failure of an Oil Company--Return of Gen. Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—The Philadelphia Committee on Public Schools arrived here last night, and were cordially welcomed by Mayor Thomas and the members of the Board of Public Schools. To-morrow they will visit the principal school buildings, and Tuesday, after being shown some of the prominent places of interest in and around the city, they will leave for Chicago, and thence go to Milwaukee, Cincinnati and other western cities.

A Woman's Suffrage Association has been organized in this city, and some of our most prominent ladies elected officers. Active measures will be taken both in the city and throughout the State to shape public opinion so as to effect a revision of the Constitution conferring the right of suffrage on women.

Report says a large oil manufacturing company of the city has failed. It is stated that local attachments amounting to $95,000 have been placed on it, and its property now in the hands of the Sheriff.

General Sherman returned from Fort Harker, Kansas, yesterday. He is reported to have said: "We can have an Indian war or not, as we choose." He says parties in Kansas desire war, but he don't think they will be gratified.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Professor Bache. The Boston Board of Trade has appointed a committee to look after the subject.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, O. S.

Report on Resolutions---Unemployed Ministers---Washington City Place of Next Meeting.

The O. S. Presbyterian General Assembly met Friday morning, at Cincinnati, pursuant to adjournment. Rev. W. E. McLaren was elected clerk. Dr. Gurley, Moderator, announced the Standing Committees. A number of reports were referred to appropriate committees, after which Dr. Gurley, as one of the Committee on Reunion, presented, on behalf of the Chairman, Rev. Dr. Beatty, the report of this General Assembly's Committee on Reunion, which was read, as follows:

REPORT ON RE-UNION.

The committee appointed by the last General Assembly, to confer with a similar committee of the other Assembly, on the desirableness and practicability of reuniting the bodies which they severally represent, would respectfully report:

That, in the discharge of the duty assigned them, the two committees assembled in the city of New York, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1867, and after organizing in their respective places of appointment, met in joint session for conference and prayer. Those meetings continued to a late hour on Friday evening, February 22d, when the committee adjourned to meet again in the same city on the first of May. Reassembling at that time, they continued their conferences till Tuesday, May 7th, when they finally adjourned.

The circumstances in which the committees held their first meeting were so peculiar as to demand a special mention, as they were fitted to produce an unusual sobriety. The chairmen of both committees, as originally constituted, were absent. One, Rev. Dr. Brainard, had been translated to that world where all the distinctions of Christian discipleship which exist on the earth, are lost in the harmony of heaven. The other, Rev. Dr. Krebs, was disabled by severe illness from all participation in our conferences, waiting for that change to come which will unite him to the great company of Christian ministers in the kingdom of God.

All the meetings of the committees were distinguished by a degree of courtesy and amicability, which was more than common. Composed of men of decided individuality, representing divers interests and sections, they have been confronted with the gravest questions, many of them of admitted delicacy and difficulty, and they met in frankness, without one word or expression of any kind to be regretted by Christian brethren, who felt the grave responsibilities of their position.

The result of their conference is contained in the following document, adopted in joint committee with remarkable unanimity:

PROPOSED TERMS OF REUNION BETWEEN THE TWO BRANCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The joint committee of the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, appointed for the purpose of conferring on the desirableness and practicability of uniting these two bodies, deeply impressed with the responsibilities of the work assigned us, and having carnestly sought Divine guidance, and patiently devoted ourselves to the investigation of the questions involved, agree to recommend the following for the consideration, and if they see fit, for the adoption, of the two General Assemblies.

Believing that the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom would be promoted by healing our divisions; that practical union would greatly augment the efficiency of the whole Church, for the accomplishment of its divinely appointed work; and that the unhappy alienations which have either wholly passed away, or become in a great degree inoperative, and that two bodies bearing the same name, adopting the same constitutions, and claiming the same standards, cannot be justified by any but the most imperative reasons, in maintaining separate, and, in some respects, rival organizations, and regarding it as both just and proper that a reunion should be effected by the churches, as independent bodies and on equal terms, we propose the following

TERMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS,

As suited to meet the demands of the case:

1. The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards. The Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted, "as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures," and its fair historical sense as it is accepted by us, is opposed to nothing but to Antinomianism and fatalism, on the one hand, and to Armenianism and Pelagianism on the other, shall be regarded as the sense in which it is received and adopted; and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church of the United States shall continue to be approved as containing the principles and rules of our policy.

2. All the ministers and churches embraced in the two bodies shall be admitted to the same standing in the united body which they may hold in their respective connections up to the consummation of the union; and all the churches connected with the united body as Presbyterian in their organization, as soon as is permitted by the highest interests to be consulted, no other such churches shall be received, and such persons alone shall be chosen Commissioners to the General Assembly as shall be eligible according to the Constitution of the Church.

3. The fair race on the Tyne, between Kelly, of London, and Chambers, of New Castle, was won by the former. Several people were drowned by the breaking of a ferry bridge.

4. The official records of the two branches of the Church, for the period of separation, shall be preserved and held as making up the history of the Church, and the final result, precedent, which does not stand approved by both the bodies, shall be of any authority until established in the united body.

5. Corporate rights now held by the two bodies shall be consolidated, and by their boards and committees, shall, as far as practicable, be consolidated and applied for their several objects as defined by law.

6. There shall be one set of committees on boards and foreign missions and the other religious enterprises of the Church, which the Churches shall be encouraged to sustain, though left free to cast their contributions into the treasury designated by them.

7. As soon as practicable after the union shall be effected the General Assembly shall reconstruct and consolidate the several permanent committees and boards which now belong to the two Assemblies, in such a manner as to represent, as far as possible, with impartiality, the views and wishes of the two bodies constituting the United church.

8. When it shall be ascertained that the requisite number of Presbyteries of the two bodies have approved the terms of union as hereinafter provided for, the two General Assemblies shall each appoint a committee of seven, none of them having an official relation to either Board or Committee of Publication, who shall constitute a joint committee, whose duty shall be to revise the catalogues of the existing publications of the two churches, make out such lists from them of such books and tracts as shall be issued by the United Church, and any catalogue thus made out, in order to its adoption, shall be approved by at least five members of each committee.

9. If at any time after the Union has been effected any of the theological seminaries under the care and control of the General Assembly, should desire to put themselves under Synodical control, it shall be permitted to do so at the request of their Boards of Directors; and those seminaries which are independent in their organization shall have the privilege of putting themselves under synodical control, on the same terms, and if practicable, a system of ecclesiastical supervision of such institutions may ultimately prevail through the entire united churches.

10. It shall be regarded as the duty of all our judicatories, ministers and people in the United Church, to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and offensive reference to the causes that have divided us, and, in order to avoid the revival of past issues by the continuance of any usage in either branch of the Church that has grown out of our former conflicts, it is earnestly recommended to the lower judicatories of the Church that they conform their practice in relation to all such usages, as far as consistent with their convictions of duty, to the general custom of the Church prior to the controversies that resulted in the separation.

11. The terms of reunion shall be of binding force if they shall be ratified by three-fourths of the Presbyteries connected with the Northern branch of the Church, within one year after they shall have been submitted to them for approval.

12. The terms of the re-union shall be published by direction of the General Assemblies of 1867, for the deliberation of the Church, and the joint Committee shall report to the General Assemblies of 1868, any modification of them they may deem desirable in view of any new light that may have been received during the year.

13. It is recommended that the Hon. Daniel Haines and Hon. Henry W. Green, LL. D., of New Jersey; Daniel Lord, LL. D., and Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., of New York, and the Hon. Wm. Strong, and the Hon. George Sharswood, LL. D., of Pennsylvania, be appointed by the General Assemblies a Committee to investigate all questions of property, and of vested rights, and report to the General Assembly at such time as they may stand relative to the matter of reunion; and this Committee shall report to the Joint Committee as early as the first of January, 1868.

14. It is evident that in order to adapt our ecclesiastical system to the necessities and circumstances of the United Church, as a greatly increased and widely extended body, some changes in the constitution will be required. The Joint Committee therefore request the two General Assemblies to instruct them in regard to the preparation of an additional article on this subject, to be reported to the Assemblies of 1868.

Signed, by order of the Joint Committee,

CHARLES C. BEATTY, Chairman.

EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Secretary.

New York, May 7, 1867.

Hearing their report with the General Assemblies, and the ministers and churches of our denomination throughout the land, your Committee cannot disregard the providential auspices under which their recommendations await decision. The present is thought to be a favorable time, now that many questions of former controversy have lost their interest, for adopting a magnanimous policy, suitable to the necessities of our country and the world. The Presbyterian Church has a history of great renown. It has been intimately associated with civil and religious liberty in both hemispheres. Its republican and representative character, the purity of its clergy, the simplicity of its order, the equity of its administration, its sympathy with our institutions, its ardent patriotism in all stages of our history, its flexible adaptation to our heterogeneous population, its liberal support of colleges and seminaries designed for general education and theological culture, its firm and steadfast faith in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and this by means of revealing truth and the special effusions of the Holy Spirit, in distinction from all trust in human arts and devices, all unite to promise, if we are wise and faithful, a future for the Presbyterian Church in these United States greater and better than all the past. Amid all the changes which have occurred around us, we are confident that nothing true and good will ever recede or decay; and it becomes all those who love the same faith, order and worship, abounding in love and hope, to pray that God would "count them worthy of their calling, that they may fill all the good pleasure of his goodness and the work of faith with power, that the name of our Lord Jesus Christ may be glorified in them and they in Him, according to the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Signed, by order of the committee,

CHARLES C. BEATTY, Chairman.

VILLEROY D. REED, Secretary.

The Moderator announced the following special committee, to whom was referred the report on reunion, viz: Revs. Joseph T. Smith, D. D.; W. P. Breed, D. D.; George Marshall, D. D.; McKee, and A. T. Rankin. Ruling Elders—George S. Miller and E. A. Holmes.

The Clerk reported several communications from persons required by the last General Assembly to sign a Declaration of Testimony, in connection with the Louisville Presbytery difficulty, some of whom had not complied with the request.

On motion of Dr. Stanton, this and all other papers on the same subject were referred to a special committee of seven, viz: Dr. R.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1867.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, during his brief sojourn in New York, was not the object of particular attention—rather less, we should say, than was MR. GREELEY in Richmond. Among those who called on DAVIS, were JAMES A. MCMASTERS of the *Freeman's Journal*, and JOHN MULALLY, of the *Metropolitan Record*. During the war both of these papers were notoriously disloyal. Judge RUSSELL and BENWOOD were among the callers. General ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter fame, was at the same hotel but took his departure the next morning, before DAVIS was up.

IT is understood that the Impeachment Committee make but slow headway, and that since the exploding, one after another, of the charges brought by General BUTLER, the zeal of at least some of the original movers in the business has considerably slackened. The Committee, very properly, we think, have turned their attention to other matters. Nothing is more certain than that, poor as is the estimation in which JOHNSON is held, there is no public sentiment worthy of regard, demanding the continuation of the impeachment business. Thus far, some of the movers in it have had more to regret than Mr. JOHNSON.

THE report that England, in case Spain does not toe the mark in reference to the present difficulty between the two nations, intends to seize Cuba, has caused the American Eagle to indulge in a slight shaking of itself, and a cocking of its eye. In other words, the press has very generally "reckoned" not, and intimated that if that interesting piece of real estate on our Southern coast is to change hands, we have the best right to it. Were it to be announced that Mr. SEWARD's real estate agency had closed a bargain, on anything like as favorable terms as were obtained from Russia, the distinguished Secretary's fame would undoubtedly go up in the estimation of his countrymen. Who knows but it may happen so?

IT is the testimony of the Southern (late) rebel press that the Republican party, with the white as well as the colored population, has obtained a firm foothold. By the Mobile *Advertiser* we have the gratifying assurance that "every solitary vote will be necessary to prevent Alabama from being as completely radicalized as Congress and Massachusetts." The Georgia *Chronicle and Sentinel* sounds the alarm, because, as it says, the white population of the State are already divided in political sentiment, and even now there is danger the radicals will carry the State. These are assuring indications which should stimulate supporters of the Republican cause to contribute aid to the Central Committee, to prosecute the good work already so auspiciously progressed.

IF, in entering so conspicuously into the bailing of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the object of Mr. GREELEY was—as some unfriendly persons aver—to make capital for himself, he certainly has made a mistake. If he acted from a high sense of duty, in the cause of justice and right—which it is but fair to suppose—whatever he has achieved has been at no small actual cost, besides great risk of shipwrecking utterly his standing as a safe leader and a man of sound judgment. Mr. GREELEY by this time probably realizes this. Casting aside what is said by personal and political enemies, who have seized upon this act to gratify their enmity, the proof of this is abundant. It is the general wonder among his very best friends that Mr. GREELEY should have chosen this part; and with his real admirers—who are not few—it is the occasion of no little genuine grief as well as surprise. He will never know more than a small part of what is said by his sincerest friends; who, though instructed by very many things he utters, have had their confidence in his wisdom as a public man, dealing with grave questions, very severely shaken. Mr. GREELEY may not think it friendly to say this, but he is likely some time—if he does not already—to realize that it is true.

IT is something that will go permanently upon the record, and be long remembered, that here, in Pittsburgh, on the border of the great grain producing region, and in the heart of a country that usually raises as much as it consumes, we are eating bread made from California and European wheat. The current is reversed, so that breadstuffs are flowing from the Atlantic inward, instead of from the great agricultural districts of the interior to the commercial marts on the seaboard. Of course a state of things so unnatural cannot long exist without entailing the worst of consequences; and from it necessarily arises the anxiety which is universally felt for the prospects of the coming crop. No man is so obtuse as not to have some sort of comprehension of the importance of a year of plenty, and what effect would be exerted on everything throughout our land by a surplus of breadstuffs. On the contrary, what would be the effect of another—the third—year of scarcity? Therefore the accounts which reach us from every quarter, giving assurance of bountiful crops—both of grain and fruit—are attended with an interest scarcely less than, when the fate of the Republic was pending, were the details of battles and the results of great military campaigns. These accounts are all good. The season is backward, it is true; but as yet no drawback has been experienced to the cheering prospect of an abundance of everything. Not a question of bread alone, in the ordinary sense, is it; but our great debt, the problem of labor—second to no other—the individual and collective future of all our people, depend in a very important sense on the next crop. At this moment the prospect is bright.

CONGRESS AND THE COUNTRY.

It has been generally considered that no summer session of Congress would be held; and leading members of both branches have made arrangements either to go, or have gone, to different quarters of the earth. But the necessity of another programme, on account of the financial outlook, begins to be talked of, not without good reason. It begins to be seen that the acts of omission—to say nothing of those of commission—of the last session, bear seriously on the business and finances of the country, and that these are likely to require attention rather sooner than any one supposed. Money then came easy and went fast. The times were flush, and few dreamed they would change so soon, or that the stream which was flowing so bountifully into the Treasury, would at so early a day indicate a diminution so serious as to upset the calculations of the wisest heads, and confound their policy—if policy they had. Nor was the expensive Indian war—how expensive no one can yet tell—foreseen as distinctly as it is now; and though the large falling off in the internal revenues was predicted, the prediction was not sufficiently heeded. The financial policy of the country, so far as the action of Congress went, was quite indefinite, and, it would now seem, to be altogether inadequate to the emergencies incident to changes at home and abroad. Instead of dealing squarely with the financial and industrial problem, Congress shirked it and temporized, hoping things would go well without providing a policy that would make them go so. Whether or not anything that Congress can do will remove the depression which trade everywhere is experiencing, is a grave question; nevertheless the mind of the country seems to be contemplating the probability that the session which, almost by common consent, had been given up, will, in July next, be held pursuant to the adjournment.

CONNECTICUT is agitated just now with the question, one capital or two. The last Legislature said one; and if the present one ratifies, and the people indorse, so will it be. Then the question will be, which, Hartford or New Haven, shall have the honor? Whichever way it is decided, the city that is left out in the cold will receive as a gift the old State house it now has.

THE diary of Booth is most likely to get before the public after all. Judge Holt is willing, and so is the President, it is said; but Mr. Stanton, in whose possession it is, objects, and there the matter rests.

IT is announced by the Coshocton, Ohio, *Age*, that Hon. Columbus Delano has clearly proven that he received a respectable majority of the legal votes cast for member of Congress in that district at the last October election, thus unseating General Morgan.

A NEW Suspension Bridge across the Niagara river, a short distance below the Falls—above the present bridge—is soon to be commenced, the necessary preliminaries having been completed. The stock of the present bridge has, from the first, been very remunerative to the holders.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* can scarcely mean to be complimentary to Horace Greeley and Gerrit Smith when it speaks of them in this wise: "The demon of fanaticism which has ravened within them has been sated by indulgence, and they are now as gentle as a full-fed beast of prey."

THE following opening paragraph of a Charleston letter, under date May 9th, reads pleasantly in contrast with our experience even in this favored latitude:

It is the balmiest of early summer weather here, though citizens say the season is backward. We have plenty of blackberries, strawberries, green peas and new potatoes, and the gardens and magnolia trees are full of fragrance and blossom, while indies are wearing their muslin dresses and gentlemen array themselves in linen coats and pantaloons.

THE Canadian Press comments very freely on the release of Davis and the court scene—which is pronounced a farce—in Richmond. The Toronto *Globe* says:

"Had the Court discharged the prisoner on his own recognizances, and abandoned all pretense of a trial, it would have perhaps prevented a repetition of scenes like that of Monday last, which tend to bring the administration of justice into contempt. A trial can be no more than a farce under present circumstances, and farces of such nature should not be tolerated."

GEN. SICKLES, it is said, before his American Flag order, was exceedingly popular in Charleston; but that business "fixed him," and he is now quite below par there. He was even talked of for U. S. Senator, and the coming man for almost anything the chivalry had to bestow,—but that is all over now. He is nevertheless engineering reconstruction with a good deal of skill and efficiency, and appears to be the right man for the place.

PERSONS not entirely friendly to Judge Kelley aver that he went South to improve his chances for the Vice Presidency, against the advice of those who took a broader view of the fitness of things. Whether he or they consider his chances improved, "as far as he has got," is not stated, but judging from a distance, Senator Wilson appears to have the inside track in that race. There is no knowing, however, what a day may bring forth.

THE New Orleans *Tribune* complains that none of the offices are given to the colored population, who number the greatest proportion of voters. It threatens, unless the honors are more easy, to go in and take as many of the offices—including Mayor—as it would be fair for a preponderance of voters to have. Not without force is it remarked—they who perpetuate the distinction of races will thereby bring about the issue of races. If it were unwise to do what the *Tribune* so much complains, it is equally so for it to threaten what it does.

THE usually intelligent and correct correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* takes the following inside glimpse of political and personal movements in New York:

"The Metropolitan Police Board is a creation of the Morgan and Weed administration. It is now devoted to the defeating of the Republicans at the autumnal election, in the hope of compelling a new organization of the party next season, by which Thurlow Weed may again become the oracle of the party, Raymond a leading star, and D. D. Morgan a candidate on the national ticket. The same men who stained themselves in 1862 to defeat James S. Wadsworth and elect Horatio Seymour, are now at work to crush Reuben E. Fenton. The new Dana newspaper is to be used as an instrument in this plot, and there is no Republican paper in this city masculine enough to head it off."

British Importations.

Wilmer & Smith's European *Times*, remarking on the current trade of England, speaks of the British trade with the United States as follows:

"As our trade with America is so vast and important, we call attention to the fact that, although our exports in January, February and March this year are £1,980,000 less than in 1866, they are at the same time more than three millions greater than in 1865. The principal decline in our exports this year, as compared with 1866, is in cotton piece goods, which show a reduction to the value of £310,000; in haberdashery and millinery, £52,000; cutlery, £1,000,000; linen piece goods, £765,000; linen thread, £21,000; bar iron, £75,000; wrought, £30,000; iron hoops and collet bolts, £52,000; hardware, $65,000; silk manufactures, £75,000; woolen and worsted manufactures, £76,000; and alkali, £61,000. There has been a considerable increase in the demand for railroad iron, our shipments having been £22,500 greater than in 1866."

Public Libraries.

Public Libraries constitute a fair standard whereby to judge the intelligence and civilization of the community which possess them. To a community advanced in intellectual culture, libraries become at once a necessity, and they are the natural product of such a people; and when you have the catalogues of a given community you possess the mirror that will reflect with unerring accuracy its grade when compared with others, and its capacity for progress. While the absence of libraries in some cities is a matter of deep regret, not to say humiliation, it is gratifying to notice in others the extent and growth of libraries, both for the use and benefit of the community at large and for particular departments of science. For instance, the library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia amounts to 13,000 volumes, all of them donations, with one exception, from the members of the college. Some gave by tens, others by fifties, and others again by hundreds of volumes. The distinction was reserved for one of the members of the college, *still in the prime and vigor of life*, Dr. Samuel Lewis, to give his entire library, consisting of 3,000 volumes in fine binding. The room in which this collection is kept has been very appropriately designated as the "Lewis Library." When shall Pittsburgh take rank among the cities with libraries?

The Floods in the Lower Mississippi.

A New Orleans correspondent draws a doleful picture of the state of things on the lower Mississippi from the floods. We quote:

"For the last two years these floods have visited the low lands, while, even as though it were a predestined doom, droughts have prevailed on the high grounds during the same period, destroyed or diminished the grain crops which might have fed the people. An eminent physician, a native of New Orleans, informed me that before these disasters can be repaired not less than two hundred thousand souls in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas will have perished by starvation alone. Is not this a matter of greater importance than the success of parties or the advancement of politicians? Efforts are being made here and elsewhere to raise funds for the sufferers by contributions, concerts, fairs, and so forth; but while money is pouring in liberally the unsparing waters are unhappily pouring in also to make fresh victims. We hear every day of levees, old and new, giving way, down the river, as far as fifty miles, and the waters overflowing the plantations, to the destruction of young rice fields and orange trees."

STATE ITEMS.

The statement that a bill was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the recording of soldiers' discharges, is incorrect, as it only passed one branch.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just decided upon the constitutionality of the act of Assembly, enlarging the boundaries of Forest county, and changing the location of the county seat from Marion to Tionesta.

The case of the delinquent breweries in Erie and Warren have been finally disposed of. Philip Lenhart, of Warren, pays $1,004 75 tax and $1,000 penalty. The Penn brewery, of Erie, pays $1,944 10 tax and $1,700 penalty.

The Republican Convention in Blair county, will be held at Hollidaysburg on the 4th day of June.

The Bedford Republican County Committee, at its late session, appointed J. B. Cessna, Esq., to represent that county in the Republican Convention which assembles at Williamsport, on the 26th day of June, proximo, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. CESSNA is not instructed, but will support Judge THOMPSON, of Huntingdon, for Supreme Judge.

Anson G. Dodge, of New York city, has started a town in Cameron county, Penna., on an entirely new and liberal principle. He proposes to give fifty acres of good land to every person who will settle on the site of this land is on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, in Cameron county.

James Gourley, of Henderson township, Jefferson county, was severely injured last Wednesday, at Fairview, on the Allegheny river, by being struck on the head with a stone while in the act of tieing up a raft. It appears that he was tying to tie to a shade tree, contrary to the wishes of the proprietress, when she struck him as above stated.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Friday afternoon says: Upon the arrival of the Day Express train from Pittsburgh, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, Louis L. Williams, a messenger in the employ of the Adams Express Company, was found lying in his car, weltering in a pool of blood. An examination developed a very serious wound on the back of his head. It is supposed that he was looked out of the car in the vicinity of the stock yard, in the upper end of this city, and that his head was struck by a passing train. His recovery is scarcely hoped for.

JAMES H. HOPKINS,

For plat, terms, &c., apply to me at No. 87 GRANT STREET, or to

C. B. SEELY,

cod Real Estate Agent, No. 87 Fifth street.

Consolidation a Necessity.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A few weeks ago you published a communication under the caption of "Pittsburgh—Past and Future," in which I glanced at a few of the reasons why Pittsburgh was so far behind other cities in population, business enterprise, and commercial importance. If it be a fact that the various interests of Pittsburgh are losing ground, and other cities are growing in wealth and population in consequence of our lethargy, "a screw must be loose somewhere." Our Board of Trade, City Fathers, and every citizen interested, should at once examine the machinery, repair damages, and remove the evils if possible, which operate so heavily against us. The newspapers of the city should also take the question under consideration, and examine it in all its phases. Some seem to think that a cure for the disease will be found in Consolidation. In my humble opinion, nothing but a "thorough course of medicine" will eradicate the evils which exist, so far as Pittsburgh proper is concerned, and place her once more in "marching trim." In the first place, we cannot attract an enterprising and producing population, because we are unable to furnish comfortable residences. The old rookeries which disgrace a large number of the streets should be torn down, and neat, convenient and comfortable houses erected. By doing this, we can accommodate four-fold our present population. I am informed that dwellings are so scarce that old stables are being fitted up temporarily in order to accommodate many families who are unable to procure houses. If this be true, would it not justify the organization of "Building Committees," like those of Philadelphia, to furnish dwellings for strangers who desire to make Pittsburgh their home?

Our city fathers could do a great deal by way of building sewers, renovating streets, and improving the sanitary condition of the city generally. First place the city in a condition to invite a population, and no trouble will be experienced in increasing it.

The Board of Trade might devise some plan to attract capital, mechanical skill and enterprise. It can be easily demonstrated that no city in the Union possesses advantages equal to Pittsburgh for the investment of capital in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Why not, then, go to work and secure those indispensible requisites to build up a first class city?

We also need a Park—a breathing place, away from the dirt and filth of the city—where a few hours can be profitably spent every day during the hot season by all classes, rich and poor.

I perceive that a writer in the *Advocate* opposes consolidation purely from selfish motives. He is afraid that Allegheny will lose her identity, and that her citizens will be taxed for building a park, etc. What nonsense. The benefits arising from consolidation cannot be told. The value of property would be enhanced, business and population would be increased, and if public improvements should be needed, taxation would be imposed on the "many, not on the few."

The arguments against consolidation are somewhat like the old fogy spirit manifested by farmers and teamsters when the question of railroads was first agitated. The farmers argued that the breeding and sale of horses would be destroyed, and the market for his corn, oats, etc., would be injured; and the teamster saw nothing but ruin staring him in the face. Railroads were built, and public improvements were made, however, and the result is that the farmer and teamster are largely benefitted.

Let us drop all selfishness in this matter of consolidation, and look upon it as a matter of necessity. There is no doubt but that it would result in benefits we cannot enjoy without it. None but the "penny wise and pound foolish" will oppose it. FOREARM.

Fruit and Grain Prospects.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

KILBOURN, DELAWARE CO., O., May 18.

We have had very cool weather here, and some nights heavy frosts. We had a huge frost last night. It has been too cold and frosty to plant, and not much has been done in that way as yet. A. M.

The *Ohio Farmer* of this week says: "We feel that the dead point of danger is passed, in regard to our tree fruit, and we may record that the crop is safe. Cherries show a great profusion of blossom; apples are opening very strong in this region, considering we had such a full crop last year; peaches are all but destroyed, and the same may be said of all our tree fruits."

It is said the great grain growing regions of Pennsylvania give offering signs of an abundant harvest the coming season. The cold weather of April and May has kept the fly from working on the grain.

OUR GREAT SPECIALITY IS PERFUMERY.

Lubin's Extracts—all odors,
Coudray's Colognes and Extracts,
Piesse's Choice Extracts and Pomades,
Farina Cologne, Rose Soaps, Fancy Soaps, Sachet Powder, Toilet Sponges, Bathing sponges.
The Finest Florida Olive Oil.
In fact, we have the largest and most elegant stock of the above goods in the west. One glance at our assortment will satisfy the most fastidious that in our line their wants can be supplied in every particular.
Sponges, Sponges, Sponges, Sponges.
Chamois Skins, Colonia Skins, Colonia Skins.
For elegance, freshness and quality our stock is unequalled.

McCLARRAN & MCKENNAN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond near Fifth.
Depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumption Remedy.

GEORGE MUIR,

Of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn Township, Allegheny county, Pa., speaks as follows of the Rev. E. A. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption: I was reduced so low with Consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that there could be nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy, and found I was well at any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me, as per above address; and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 MARKET STREET.

JOS. MEYER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE
No. 135 SMITHFIELD STREET, and No. 424 PENN STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE COAL MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—The undersigned offers for lease or other disposition, a quantity of ST. PERRO COAL LAND, accessible to the Ohio river at all seasons of the year by any sized coal barges, at the mouth of Green River, opposite Evansville, Ind.

This coal is superior to the best Pittsburgh coal. It makes no clinker, no cinder. It is bituminous, and nearly free from sulphur. It makes as much nearly equal to the best charcoal iron. It makes more and brighter gas, to the same number of pounds or tons of coal, than the best Pittsburgh. Its convenience for mining cannot be surpassed. The coal can be dropped into the barge in from 30 feet to 100 yards from the enteries. The enteries are a little above high water mark. In the burning of 100 pounds the residuum is from 14 oz. to 2 lbs. A sample of the coal can be seen at Messrs. Horner, Woods & Co., No. 69 Water street, Pittsburgh, and where some of the partners may be seen every day. Several Pittsburgh coal dealers have made extensive leases already. Six or eight more can yet be accommodated. A singular advantage to land owners in every acre of the fine coal, and parties leasing can have no competition with it whatever. Veins four feet thick.

Enquire for Col. Payne, at Messrs. Horner, Woods & Co., or at the Monongahela House.

B. W. HALL & CO.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1867.

CHOICE BEDDING PLANTS.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
ROSES, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, &c.,
In bloom at the Oakland Greenhouses.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

CHAS. A. MILLER,
LITHOGRAPHER,
No. 80 FOURTH STREET, Apollo Building.
CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

FEATHER DUSTERS,
AND GOOD BRUSHES,
Of all kinds, at the House Furnishing Store of
T. B. RICHARDS.
no17 30 FIFTH STREET.

TOBY SEGARS.
100,000 TOBY SEGARS,
On consignment and for sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

NEW CROP TEA.
50 hf chests choice Young Hyson Tea;
25 hf chests fine Young Hyson Tea;
50 hf chests choice Gunpowder Tea;
25 hf chests Japan Tea;
50 hf chests Oolong Tea;
In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

WANTED.
BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on Real Estate in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold.
JACOB GLOSSER.
Real Estate Broker,
No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

500 BBLS. CHOICE BRANDS
FAMILY FLOUR,
In store and for sale by
MEANOR & HARPER,
No 329 Liberty street.

FIVE BEAUTIFUL
Country Seats for Sale.
At offer for sale Five of the most accessible and desirable Country Seats in the vicinity of Pittsburgh; Three containing from Four to Thirteen Acres, and each an abundance of the best varieties of every berry and with bearing trees, grapes, evergreens, shrubbery and shade trees. Also, two building lots with pure water. Upon the largest lot there is an

ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
Built in modern style, with gas and water in every room, and all the other appointments and conveniences for a first class residence. Also, a large and excellent barn, stable and tenant house, an ice house and cooling house, a wash house, an ice house and cooling house, a hen house, a grape and drying houses of fruit to any in the country. For beauty of scenery, convenience of access by steam and for economy, considerations that tend to make delightful homes, and all this property is unsurpassed.

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

For plat, terms, &c., apply to me at No. 87 GRANT STREET, or to

C. B. SEELY,

cod Real Estate Agent, No. 87 Fifth street.

INVISIBLE
EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,
THE NEW SHAPE FOR
SPRING, 1867,
IN
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS,
The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.
(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)
Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.
INVISIBLE
EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,
THE NEW SHAPE FOR
SPRING, 1867,
IN
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
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AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

MAY 20, 1867.
SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Corner of Smithfield and Second streets.
A complete stock at LOWEST PRICES.

ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER,
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Over National Bank of Commerce.
n7ths

ALL THE
New and Desirable Styles
OF
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
CAN BE FOUND AT
H. SMITH'S
Tailoring Establishment,
NO. 84 WYLIE STREET.

FRESH ARRIVAL AT
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood St.,
2 casks prime new TURKISH PRUNES;
25 kegs prime new FRENCH PLUMS;
3 000 COCOA NUTS;
200 sacks TENNESSEE PEA NUTS;
25 bags FILBERTS;
50 trails ALMONDS;
10 bbls. BROOMS;
25 bags BRAZIL NUTS;
20 bags GRENOBLE WALNUTS;
20 bags NAPLES WALNUTS;
800 drums FIGS;
500 bbls NO. 1 HERRING, to arrive, at
REYMER & BROS.,
NOS. 126 & 128 WOOD ST.

BRAWLEY & BALL,
DEALERS IN
Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot,
ERIE, PA.

JAMES McNALLY,
51 HAND STREET,
Would beg to call the attention of the public and trade to his large and well assorted stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., all in the latest Spring styles; Irish Table Linens, Towellings, &c. Tailors and others would find it to their advantage to give him a call.

GOODS, GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF
BRONZE, GILT, CUT AND GLASS
Carbon Oil Lamps,
CHANDELIERS,
Lamp Trimmings, &c.
Also, warranted NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON Oil, wholesale and retail.
JOHN ROSS & CO.,
No. 64 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
W. S. HAVEN
With Power Presses,
RAILROAD TICKET PRESSES,
NUMBERING AND CUTTING MACHINES,
THE LATEST STYLES OF TYPE,
Together with the MOST APPROVED MACHINERY, is prepared to turn out every variety of
PRINTING,
SUCH AS

Railroad Tickets,	Bank Blanks,
Steamboat Blanks,	Bank Checks,
Railroad Blanks,	Dray Books,
Letter Heads,	Transfer Books,
Statements,	Certificate of Stock,
Bills Lading,	Programmes,
Manifests,	Visiting Cards,
Receipts,	Catalogues,
Envelopes,	Pamphlets,
Business Cards,	Paper Books,
Labels, neat and tasty,	Pamphlets,
Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of Legal Blanks, &c.	

NO. 81 THIRD STREET,
AND
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STS.

FILES! FILES!
THE AUBURN FILE WORKS
AUBURN, NEW YORK,
Would call the attention of manufacturers and those using Files and Rasps to the superior article of HAND CUT FILES, which they are now making from the best quality of Cast steel, consisting of Mill, Hand, Mill saw, Saw, Hand Bastard, Square, Taper Saw Files, Horse Rasps, and all other kinds, which are in respect to *Superior Temper* Both Hard.

It accords neither with our interest or our principle to assert that our Files have never been surpassed by any other manufacturer, but we do claim for ourselves, and those who wish to purchase large quantities, that they will accept the verdict of the files rather than the assertion of the manufacturers.

Your orders may be left with T. H. RICHARDS, Jr., 30 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, where samples of some of the principal kinds may be examined and prices obtained. Your orders will be carefully executed at the manufactory, and warranted to give satisfaction or Files returned.

We have permission to refer to the Pittsburgh Novelty Works, who are now using our work to their entire satisfaction. Under date of November 28, 1867, they say:

"The files give general satisfaction in regard to *temper and cut*. The only objection we have is they are cut too fine for our use. A coarser cut would suit us better. Please remember this when we send another order."

Also of May 6th, 1867, enclosing draft for $183 73.

"Your Files give satisfaction, and you have permission to use our name as reference as to their quality."

Please call and examine samples before placing your orders.

H. G. THORNTON.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the
Dime Savings Institution,
No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1861.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
President—GEO. A. BERRY.
Vice Presidents—S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. M'KINLEY.
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JOHN S. DILWORTH, JOSHUA RHODES,
GEO. CONSHEE, JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
Solicitors—D. W. & A. S. BELL.
M

DON'T
BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, sold by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.
no9

DRUGGISTS.
W. H. SELLERS.....FRANK VAN GORDER.
(Late R. E. Sellers & Co.)
SELLERS & VAN GORDER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Carbon Oil, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and
DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS,
NO. 341
Corner Liberty and Wayne Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Agents for PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, COALE'S JAPAN and VARNISHES.

WM. J. KANE.....SAM'L H. DRUIT.
KANE & DRUIT,
CORNER FEDERAL AND LACOCK STS., ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oct3

DRUGGIST.
J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets.
Special attention devoted to
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, AND FAMILY RECIPES.

DRUGGISTS.
PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS,
No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot,
mh10 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together, under the name of
LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO.,
For the sale of Hardware and Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, on Commission. Consignments solicited.
J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
J. R. LINDSAY.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally. C. F. SCHWARZ.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership and will continue to carry on the
DRUG BUSINESS,
In all its various branches, under the old style and firm name of
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
NOS. 76 & 78 WOOD STREET,
And will also continue to manufacture
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, PUTTY, VINEGAR AND PAINTS,
Ground in oil or of all colors, in cans, kegs and barrels, at the CITY WHITE LEAD WORKS, situated on Liberty street, between Harrison and Carson streets, Fifth ward. Office, Nos. 76 and 78 Wood street.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
R. S. FAHNESTOCK,
W. B. FAHNESTOCK,
H. F. VANDEVORT.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1867. M

BARNEY'S
PATENT SASH.
Advantages Claimed.
1st. NEATNESS—Both Sash appearing as one.
2d. CLEANLINESS—A close fitting rabbit excludes soot and dust.
3d. COMFORT—Air drafts are also excluded, and rattling prevented.
4th. SAFETY—Allowing of the simplest and most effective application of sash locks.
5th. ECONOMY—Any window can be speedily altered at trifling cost.
By an ingenious method, though the upper and lower sash are fixed, one immediately over the other, and rabbited, yet when not closed, they pass each other as usual.
☞ Model to be seen at this office.
RIGHTS FOR SALE. 2p

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT TO MACHINISTS.
The Mystic Iron Works,
OF MYSTIC BRIDGE, CONN., OFFER FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
Their entire stock of MACHINERY, TOOLS and STOCK, containing every thing appertaining to a large MACHINE SHOP, PATTERN SHOP, BOILER and FLANGE SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP and FOUNDRY, consisting of Lathes, Planers, Upright Drills, Bolt Cutters, Punches and Shears, Hammers, Taps and Dies, Arbors, Forcing Machines, Wood Lathes and Planers, Patent Key Seating, Circular and Jig Saws, Boiler Rolls, Punches, Shears, Hanging Drills, Tube Expanders, Screw Stocks, Sand Blast, Portable Forge, Sledge Hammers, Trip Hammers, Blower and Pipe, McKenzie's largest Cupola mixer, Blowers, one smaller size do., Flasks, Trucks, and large quantities of Iron and Steel Tools necessary for the branches of Machine, Boiler and Foundry Business, three large Cranes, new, 25 feet Posts, 20 to 40 feet Arms, capable of lifting 10 to 20 tons; Derricks, Derricking 60 feet, with Chain Falls, Blocks, Hoisting Machine (Harlan & Hollingsworth's) nearly new and capable of lifting 75 tons; also, 12 sets Marine Engine Patterns, and drawings of the latest and most improved designs, from 16x16 Cylinder to 48x18, single, Condensing, Inclined and horizontal. Also, Hoisting and Portable Engine Patterns and Drawings. Also, Stock of Iron and Steel, Piles, Boiler and Sheet Iron, Brass Fittings, Pipe Fittings, 2 Horse Portable Engines, 1 new Propeller Wheel 12 feet in diameter; 17 Cylinder, 4x24, &c., &c.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
ROMONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CF. KEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

FIRE SCREENS.
FIRE SCREENS FOR PARLORS
WITH
BEAUTIFUL OIL PAINTINGS & GOLD FRAMES
ON CANVAS.
A NEW ARTICLE, AT
107 MARKET STREET, NEAR LIBERTY.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

FOR
RESTAURANTS AND SALOONS.
Wine Coolers, Toddy Mixers, Liquor Muddlers, Lemon Squeezers, Sugar Lighters, Smoking Sets, Pitcher Coolers, Ice Pitchers, all measures, and Lemon Squeezers, Pewter Mugs

The Daily Commercial

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The present state of society in Havana is said to be anything but good. Crime is rampant. Organized assassinism exists. Money is extorted by letters threatening death, citizens having so little confidence in the police that they give their money to escape annoyance and danger. Forty or fifty of these assassins have been captured.

The National Convention of railroad car masters, just held at Springfield, has adjourned to meet in September at Altoona, when the car masters will be National Association of car masters will be organized. Several new inventions were exhibited at the meeting. Will the convention take into consideration the whole subject of improving the wretched cars now in use?

The following is a statement of quick passages across the Atlantic by sailing vessels: The Adelaide, commanded by Captain Cutting, made the passage out in 13 days and 12 hours; the ship Dreadnaught's (Captain Samuels,) quickest time was 12 days and 18 hours, and now the ship Thornton, of the Black Star Line of Liverpool packets, commanded by Captain Wells, has made a trip to Liverpool in the short space of 12 days and 10 hours. This last is the shortest sailing time on record.

Mr. Jerome's horse "Kentucky," hero of the New York races, has a special mansion for his home, the finest building on Jerome Park. Entering by sliding doors we find ourselves in his reception hall, forty feet by twenty, and twelve feet high, with wainscoted walls and ceiling, and grained in black walnut with ash and pine panels. To the left is the groom's room, to the right the food room, and in the center the doors open to Kentucky's box, fifteen feet square, wainscoted with oiled pitch pine.

In speaking of the commerce of San Francisco, the *Bulletin* of that city says:—"The estimated value of our foreign imports for the quarter ending March 31 was $3,400,000. The value of our exports was $4,760,541, of which $3,579,237 were for about forty articles of California production. Included in the last named sum is $3,019,786 for flour and wheat. Our exports of treasure for the quarter were $0,825,304."

England, although her people buy great numbers of watches, manufactures but a small proportion of them. Whilst her watchmakers annually manufacture 26,000 watches, she imports from Switzerland alone 35,000 during the same period.

The Kanawha (W. Va.) *Journal* says that the coal bed in that region extends over 40,000 acres and is seven feet thick. It is said to be very superior coal.

The Philadelphians are agitating the question of an additional endowment for the University of Pennsylvania to the extent of $500,000, with the view of founding a suburban locality.

Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, has received a letter from N. P. Langford, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Montana, stating that the Indians from the North Platte to the British line are hostile, and thoroughly determined to wage war on the whites. They are well armed, and have an abundance of ammunition, obtained from the traders. They will prove dangerous to all emigrant trains on the plains, by either the northern or southern routes, unless protected by a strong military guard.

We see it stated in the correspondence of a foreign journal that the Minister of "a very great power" at Rome is said to have been "ejected from the Diplomatic Tribune" because he was "not in uniform." It is impossible to avoid a very terrible suspicion—could it have been our Minister?

Seward's long cable dispatch to Napoleon, last winter, on Mexican matters, and which was really much ado about nothing, has not yet been paid for, the cable company's tolls on it being over $10,000 in gold.

Cambridge men are pleased to learn that they are pulling Hamill's stroke, as is stated by a contemporary. And college men everywhere will be astonished to hear that enormous sums have already been bet on the coming race. The sum is stated as high as $10,000, but unless the young men of the present day are more frugal than in the old times $10 would be as much as they would care to invest in an event so far ahead.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has decided that notes based on Confederate money should not be paid, as that money is illegal; also that notes signed before the passage of the Stamp Act, but not require stamps to be used in evidence.

PERSONAL.

—Gen Butler recently addressed a note to Miss Surratt, daughter of Mrs. Surratt, that was hung, asking for an interview in an important matter. After consulting with her friends she returned for answer that she would grant the interview in the presence of her counsel, Mr. Bradley, of Washington. This the General did not accept.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* authoritatively denies the statement that Governor Fenton recommended the pardon of Solomon Kohnstamm. On the contrary, it is said the Judiciary Committee will establish the truth of the report that Governor Fenton did not recommend the pardoning of the great scoundrel.

—The New York *Gazette* says that when Mr. Lincoln was re-elected, the late Gov. Wright applied to him for the Berlin mission, "but the only Union man at Washington who seconded his views was his old friend, the Vice President, Andy Johnson. Mr. Johnson wrote a strong letter to Mr. Lincoln, urging Gov. Wright's re-appointment, addressed 'To the President of the United States.' A forthright later, the Governor presented this epistle to the writer of it, who had become President, and it was duly honored."

—It is said of Krupp, of Essen, that he beats all the English iron-workers in his famous cast steel tires for the wheels of railway locomotives. He is a perfect enthusiast in iron, and spends a great part of his time, night and day, in his works, which are very extensive, while his workmen, in such operations as ladling out many tons of molten iron for large castings, act with a precision of movement that is exceedingly admirable.

—Among the artists who have been awarded the second prize for paintings at the French exhibition is F. E. Church of this country. Mr. Church seems to be the only one of English or American artists who has received a prize.

—Dr. O. W. Holmes receives a severe castigation at the hands of the *Boston Recorder*, which declares that his course toward the orthodox clergy in his new novel, is tending "to destroy the confidence of the younger members of their flocks in their sincerity, and thus weakening their influence for good."

—Elder Knapp is repeating a sermon against Universalism at Cincinnati, which he preached in Boston a quarter of a century ago.

—When Ketchum was found guilty of swindles of unparalleled magnitude and sentenced to Sing-Sing, it was predicted that before the expiration of his term of imprisonment steps would be taken by "influential citizens" to procure his pardon. Less than two years has passed and the machinery is in motion. The Governor is besieged with applications from the most "respectable sources." Among names mentioned in this connection, are those of Horace Greeley, Wm. C. Bryant, Secretary McCulloch, Senator Fessenden, Drs. Parker, Buck, and Lindsey, and many prominent merchants. The argument in behalf of Ketchum is that he was subjected to strong temptation, was under great speculative excitement, did not mean to injure anybody, and could not have been sane when he committed the acts for which he is undergoing punishment.

—All readers of European news know about the notorious Syrian, Risk Allah Bey, lately tried and acquitted in Brussels on a charge of murder. He has turned up in a characteristic way in Constantinople. He proposed last week to ship £3,000 to Paris by French steamer, and insured the sum *from land to land* in an English insurance company having an agent there. He took the specie on board himself, and as he was passing from the boat to the steamer he fell into the sea, package of money and all. He was a good swimmer, and was soon fished out, but the £3,000 were at the bottom of the Golden Horn. Divers have been employed, but they can find nothing of it. No one doubts but the whole thing is a fraud. No one imagines that any £3,000 really went into the sea. But, on the other hand, his case against the insurance company is held to be good, as the company neglected to send an agent of their own on board with the money, and can *prove* nothing against the ever lucky Risk Allah. This item will do for a postscript to the article in one of last year's numbers of *The Atlantic Monthly*, on his veritable *chevalier d'industrie*.

—Burleigh, in one of his letters from London n speaking of Spurgeon's preaching, says: 'Between the heads of his sermon he paused. t allowed the audience time to relieve their ent-up feelings, of which they took advanage. Twenty thousand people, coughing, neezing and sighing, produce a sound not sally described."

—The Misses Hinde, one aged seventy, the ther seventy-five, daughters of the late Major linde, have this week (May 4) been buried in ne grave at Epping. One of them died a few ays ago, and the other has the body enclosed in a leaden coffin and kept it in the house till e or two deceased. She was accustomed every ay to place fresh flowers on the coffin.

—Dr. Chapin said a few days since that when sac Newton "took a glass" he raised it to his ye and discovered the hidden wonders of nare, but when Isaac Noodle "took a glass" he aised it to his lips and speedily got drunk.

—English papers deny that Queen Victoria as written a work on travel entitled "Leaves rom a Journal in the Highlands," a very full ccount of which has appeared in the Parlors. The Queen is said to be a very ready nd agreeable writer. Of late her time has een engrossed by a voluminous correspondence with the rulers of France and Prussia, between whom she has acted the part of mediator. t is seldom that a royal pen is wielded to so good a purpose.

—A Paris correspondent says: "It is asserted hat the panic last week at the Bourse was greatly aggravated by the multiplicity of cipher dispatches between Paris and Vienna, at the time supposed to be official, and which since have been discovered to be merely a compromise between Dumaine, the manager of the Ambigu Comique, and his Austrian *confrere*, by which the former has been able to secure the professional services of Mazeppa Menken for a month longer. *Parturient Montes*, and certainly the fair Adah is a ridiculous animal."

—Lord Brougham is announced as very ill at Nice, and it is feared that he will never recover. The venerable gentleman, who is said to be still in full possession of his mental faculties, has for many years borne up wonderfully against the physical infirmities of age. But even the stoutest heart must yield to fate.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞IF YOU FEEL SICK AND DO NOT know what is the matter with you, try METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. They must do good, and will save expensive doctor's bills. Price 25 cents per box. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

☞HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Old Sores, Scrofulous Affections and Glandular Swellings.—In all these disorders where scarce a spark of vitality lingers, this Ointment will induce a speedy cure. It penetrates to the heart of the ulcer or swelling, and by a counter-irritant action, stimulates the constituents to a renewed effort and by subduing the inflammation, creates a new and healthy flesh. The Pills by purifying the blood considerably expedite the operation. Sold by all Druggist mwfwtth

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Disease of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. eod

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

IRRESISTIBLE ATTRACTION.

THE GREAT PRODUCTION—The Grand Romantic Magical Spectacle of the

BLACK CROOK,

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AT

LAFAYETTE HALL,

ON

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 21st and 22d.

Also, a MATINEE on

WEDNESDAY, AT 3 P. M.

CARL SENTZ.....Conductor.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

GOING TO EUROPE.—Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, will leave for Europe next month, on a visit to the Pope of Rome.

BENEFIT OF MR. MURDOCH.—The numerous friends and admirers of Mr. Alfred E. Murdoch will turn out in their strength this evening at his benefit, and will ness his admirable impersonation of "Alfred Evelyn," in "Money."

MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society will be held at the Western University, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, to-morrow afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

WHEELING STREET RAILWAY.—Work on the street railway in Wheeling is progressing rapidly under the direction of Mr. Gordon, of Pittsburgh, the Superintendent.

RE-UNION.—The members of Pittsburgh Division No. 42, Sons of Temperance, will hold a grand re-union this evening, at their lodge room in Mozart Hall. Cards of invitation have been issued, and a general good time is expected.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An elderly lady named MRS. MARY JOHNSON, while crossing the railroad track in Steubenville, on Friday, was knocked down by an engine. Her arm was broken, and she was otherwise severely injured.

MR. STEWART HAMILTON, the young man who was so severely injured by being caught in a circular saw, at Nevin & Co.'s mills, is rapidly improving under the skillful treatment of M. J. Frank, M. D., of Wood's Run, and there is every hope entertained by his friends of a perfect cure being effected.

NEW HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—A Hook and Ladder Company has been organized in the Eighth ward. The following officers were elected: President, D. Hunter; Secretary, Wm. Roberts; Treasurer, Walter Hussell. A hook and ladder has been ordered and will be ready for service next month.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Robert Matthews, the man who was arrested in this city and taken to Washington, Pa., on a charge of complicity in the robbery of the Farmers' Deposit Bank at Canonsburg, had a hearing on Friday, and was committed to the Washington county jail to await trial.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Paisley, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, is engaged with a force of workmen in erecting a separate line to connect the Central office with the headquarters of Capt. John H. Hare, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, at Hare's Hotel, on Liberty street.

ACCIDENT IN ALLEGHENY.—Mr. Cottrell, manager of the Hope Cotton Mills, in the First ward, Allegheny, was severely injured on Friday afternoon, by some machinery, which he was assisting in moving, falling upon him. He was knocked down, but escaped from his perilous situation. He was severely injured about the back, and internally.

ACCIDENT ON PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran off the track near New Florence, sixty-five miles from this city, on Friday. The engine and two cars were thrown off the track and badly wrecked, but no person was injured. The Philadelphia Express, due here at two o'clock, did not arrive until half-past four o'clock.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man who was killed on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, near Steubenville, on Wednesday last, has been identified as that of Wm. Robb, of West Virginia. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with facts already stated, that the man was killed while lying on the track, in a state of intoxication. The engineer and employees of the road have been exonerated from all blame.

CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—The Board of School Directors in the several wards of the city, will meet in Convention, in the Third Ward Public School House, this evening, to determine whether they will elect a City Superintendent of Common Schools, under the act of the Legislature. If it is determined to elect a Superintendent, the Convention will fix the time and place of holding such election.

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—Mr. John Stokes, President of the Columbia Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, of Allegheny, left last week for Philadelphia, to order the new hose carriage for the Columbia. The carriage will be built by Mr. Frazier, the builder of the prize hose carriage for the Monument Fair, and will be constructed in the latest Italian style. The wood-work will be of hickory, varnished, and will be capable of carrying one thousand feet of hose.

GRAND CONCERT BY BLIND PUPILS.—Our readers should bear in mind that the concert, or exhibition, at Lafayette Hall, the pupils of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, which is situated near Philadelphia, will give a grand concert, under the conductorship of Carl. Sentz. The pupils are accompanied by the Principal, William Chapin, and some of the officers of the institution. The concert will be a very pleasant affair, and will serve to show our people what the education of the blind has accomplished. There should be a large attendance.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A colored man by the name of Johnston, while crossing Ohio street, at Union Avenue, Allegheny, on Friday night, was run over by a wagon laden with brick, and severely injured. The wheels passed over both his legs, but fortunately no bones were broken, although the flesh was considerably lacerated. The injured man was removed to his residence, where his injuries were discussed by a physician. The driver of the wagon was arrested shortly after the occurrence by Officer Hays, and before Mayor Morrison, he was discharged, it appearing that he was in no way responsible for the accident.

HORSE STOLEN.—Some time during Friday night, the stable of MR. JOHN MCCLELLAND, on the bank of the Allegheny river, in Duquesne Borough, was entered and two valuable horses stolen. It was as ertained that two men, riding horses without saddles, crossed the Mechanics-ville Bridge at an early hour on Saturday morning, and from the description given of the horses by the toll-collector, they are supposed to have been the ones stolen. No other trace of the thieves have been discovered. A liberal reward is offered for the recovery of the animals.

SLIGHT FIRE—ACCIDENT.—The alarm sounded from Box No. 54, corner of Center avenue and Atwater street, in the Seventh ward, about nine o'clock on Saturday morning, was occasioned by a slight fire in the roof of a dwelling on Roberts's row, near Center avenue, which caught from a spark from a neighboring chimney. The house is owned by Dr. Addison Arthurs, and is occupied by a German woman named MRS. MARY BRUBACKER. MRS. BRUBACKER discovered the fire, and climbed upon the roof with a bucket of water to extinguish the flames. While upon the roof she slipped and fell off, striking upon the balcony, and very narrowly escaped falling over the railing of the balcony to the pavement. She was not badly hurt. The fire was extinguished, with but slight damage.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for This Day.

COMMON PLEAS.

No. 85. January Bat, Wm. Lindsay vs. T. W. Lindsay et al.
No. 36. March Bat, J. P. Vane vs. O'Neal & Co.
No. 25. April Bat, J. Whitehill vs. Cramer et al.
No. 28. April Bat, Jno. McGee vs. Jno. Childs.
No. 30. April Bat, Wm. Bowen vs. City of Pittsburgh.
No. 31. April Bat, Good & Rothschild vs. Roder & Saul.
No. 33. April Bat, B. Sauer & Co. vs. John Gant.
No. 36. April Bat, Mc'ellan & Davis vs. W. Brancy.
No. 37. April Bat, C. C. Leslie vs. J. R. Dickey et al.
No. 38. April Bat, John Long vs. Duquesne Borough.
No. 39. March Bat, Solomon Simon vs. Union Line Express Company, fixed for Tuesday 21st.
No. 35. March 1st, warrant in Assumpsit et al. vs. James M. Byers, fixed for Wednesday 22d.
No. 26. April 1st, Geo. W. Evens vs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. fixed for Thursday, 23d.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 140. Long, Miller & Co. vs. Sumner & Clark.
No. 146. W. A. McClurg vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co.
No. 14. Wm. Hospenhide vs. J. S. Brown.
No. 72. J. P. Wilson vs. Singleton et al. vs.
No. 27. Joseph F. Beckham vs. Wm. Miller.
No. 28. Bartlett, Smith & Co. vs. North American Oil and Mining Company.
No. 30. John Heath vs. James Lyon.
No. 34. Max. R. Moorhead & Co. vs. Tomlinson, Hartspee & Co.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES.—At the extensive emporium of Messrs. Campbell, Stoner & Co., Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, our readers will find for sale, at reasonable rates, the finest collection of carriages, barouches, buggies, &c., that ever has been seen in Pittsburgh. The character of the vehicles manufactured by this firm, are so well known for durability, style and finish, that we need not add another word on the subject.

CALL at J. Linnenbrinck's, Rochester, for your reading matter.

ATTENTION SPORTSMEN.—Guns, rifles, revolvers, ammunition, and sporting material, at the great Western Gun Works, corner of Penn and Wayne streets. J. H. Johnston.

BENEFIT OF MR. MURDOCH.—All who admire true genius and appreciate genuine patriotism should attend the benefit of James E. Murdoch, at the Academy of Music this evening.

LINENS AND PAPER collars and cuffs, scarf pins and sleeve buttons, linen and silk suspenders, canes, dressing robes, umbrellas, &c., at Putnam & House's Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street.

"MONEY"—Bulwer's most entertaining comedy—will be performed this evening at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of James E. Murdoch, the beneficiary appearing as "Alfred Evelyn."

THE BEST BAKING POWDER now in use is manufactured only by Clayton & Davidson in Pittsburgh. Buy no other. Send to your grocer for *Clayton & Davidson's Baking Powder*. Try it. Pronounced by our first families to be the best article of its kind ever used by them.

INQUIRE WITHIN.—The mouth is like a house to let. However pretty it may look externally, it is impossible to judge of its merits until you have seen the inside. Behind the ruby doors and pearl-white fixtures, you will exclaim, at once, "how beautiful!" To impart the utmost possible brilliancy to such dental furniture—to keep it always sound and perfect—there is nothing like fragrant Sozodont. MTHS

Rosston's Recipes.

EGG CAKE.

Two cups of white sugar, beaten with the yokes of six eggs, the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth; then beat all together, add three cups of sifted flour, one cup of water and three teaspoonsful of Rosston's Powder; flavor with two spoonsful of essence of lemon, and bake in a quick oven.

CINNAMON CAKE.

One quart of flour and three teaspoonsful of Rosston's Powder sifted together, add a cup of butter, one pound of currants, two cups of white sugar and one teaspoonful cinnamon; mix with cold milk to a stiff batter and bake in a slow oven.

JOHNNY CAKE.

Three teacupsful of Indian meal, one of flour, half a cup of molasses, one egg and a little salt, enough of cold water or sweet milk to make a batter, then sprinkle in three heaped teaspoonsful of Rosston's Powder, and stir until well mixed, then bake.

DOUGHNUTS.

Five pints of flour, three heaping teaspoonsful of Rosston's Powder, two cups of sugar, half a cup of lard, one egg and a little salt; flavor to the taste; mix together the flour and Powder first, then add the other ingredients, and use cold water or sweet milk for wetting; boil in lard.

CURRANT CAKE.

Five cups of flour and three teaspoonsful of Rosston's Powder sifted together, add one cup of butter, two of sugar, and two eggs, all well beaten together; then add a cup of currants and spice to suit the taste. Bake about half an hour.

ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER

Can be had at all groceries. The first families in every city and village throughout the State are using it daily. It is put up in neat air-tight tin boxes. Send for it to your grocer. It is the great labor saver of the times.

Interesting to Sportsmen---Important Trial of Roper's New American Breech Loading Repeating Shot Gun.

The attention of the public generally and sportsmen in particular, has already been drawn to the celebrated New American Breech Loading Repeating Shot Gun, manufactured by the Roper Repeating Rifle Company, at Amherst, Mass., under the personal supervision of Christopher W. Spencer, Esq., inventor of the famous Spencer Rifle. A trial of this new breech-loader and repeating shot gun took place on Saturday afternoon at the Pittsburgh Shooting Association's grounds at Oakland. A number of the most prominent sportsmen of this city were present, together with many gentlemen who attended out of curiosity. The gun was tested to the perfect satisfaction of all present and pronounced to be the best gun designed for sporting use that has ever been introduced into this part of the country.

This wonderful gun fires *four shots in two seconds*, the operation of bringing up a new charge being simply to cock the gun, as in an ordinary muzzle loader. It can be recharged with four shots in *eight seconds*. The shells are made of best steel, and will last as long as the gun. They are constructed to use common ammunition, are loaded by the sportsman, and are waterproof. Thus the sportsman is able without difficulty to have ammunition of his own selection, and is not dependent upon fixed ammunition, which is expensive and cannot always be obtained; and the shells being loaded before going into the field, all inconvenience from handling loose ammunition is avoided. A belt with pouches for the twenty-four shells is built with the gun. The extreme simplicity of the gun, will commend it, there being less parts than to an ordinary double barrel gun, and is not liable to get out of order, thus overcoming a serious objection to many breech-loaders. The gun may be immersed in water without liability to miss fire. The shooting qualities of the gun will recommend it to all good sportsmen, it being superior to any gun for both long and short range. The extreme simplicity of the gun, its weight, (6½ pounds,) its beautiful model, its wonderful accuracy and effectiveness, the rapidity with which it may be fired, the cheapness of ammunition, and its adaptability to all kinds of game, make it the best sporting gun in existence. The workmanship and material of the gun are of the best quality.

A very superior double barrel gun, foreign make, and the Roper gun were fired alternately at the target, forty-two yards distance. The charges consited of two and a half drachms of powder, with No. 8 shot. In every instance the superiority of the Roper gun was manifest, both as to its accuracy and effectiveness. Several targets were pierced by from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-three shot, the best performance of the foreign made gun being only one hundred and eight shot. A large number of targets were made during the trial, and in each case, without regard to distance, size of shot, charge, etc., the result was precisely the same—the performances of the Roper gun being one hundred per cent. better than the other. We, personally, counted the hits on the targets, and we give the above statement, as to the superiority of the Roper gun, as the fact on each trial. The opinion of all who witnessed the shooting was that the Roper gun excels every other shot gun for sporting purposes now prohibited here. Several private sportsmen gave orders on the spot for these guns, and we have no doubt but what many more will be ordered. The gun has been tested, on the target, on the grounds of several of our best known citizens within the last ten days, and with results precisely similar to the above. In fact, we do not hesitate to say that in our judgment this gun is superior in all respects to any other shot gun either of American or foreign make that we ever saw. An agency will be immediately established in this city for the sale of these guns. Mr. F. Mansman, President of the Pittsburgh Shooting Company, has one of the Roper guns on exhibition at his place of business, No. 69 New Fifth street. He will be happy to show it to any gentleman who may wish to examine it.

NECKTIES AND SCARFS at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

SUSPENDERS of every style at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

DAKE'S celebrated Chicago Cream Aerated Crackers, at the select grocery of Chas. Yagle, No. 2 west side Diamond, Allegheny.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS at B. L. H. Dabbs, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street.

SPLENDID TOILET SETS just received at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH DINNER SETS just received at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

THE CROWDS OF GENTLEMEN STRIVING at all hours over the Sixth street Bridge are distinguished by their manly elegance. The credit of this is due to Graham & Byrne, the Hatters, whose establishment, at No. 52 St. Clair street, maintains its pre-eminence in the *beau monde* by furnishing the most *recherche* Dress Hats, &c.

"ALFRED EVELYN" is one of the best impersonations in the repertoire of Mr. Murdoch, and those who have not yet seen him in it should attend the Academy of Music this evening.

SPRING CIRCULAR.—Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street, fashionable tailors, announce to the public that full preparation has been made to fill orders from the most desirable styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MW

AN INSTITUTION LONG NEEDED, AT LAST.—The Pittsburgh Steam Laundry Company, incorporated in 1866, and located at No. 4 St. Clair street, has passed into the personal superintendence of practical and experienced laundresses, and many important improvements have been made that will at once make this concern, perhaps, the best in the West. Washing will be done effectually, but carefully, and *no injurious fluids* will be used in washing. All goods called for and delivered *free of extra charge*. Orders may be left at Nos. 67 Market street; Fifth, corner of Grant and Fifth; corner of Congress and Wylie; corner of Penn and Canal, in Pittsburgh; and corner of Federal and Laccock; Federal and Ohio streets; 18 Federal, and corner of Beaver and Locust streets, in Allegheny.

DEXTER'S UNCLE.—Star Henry will be exhibited on Monday, May 20th, during the exhibition. All persons wishing to improve their breeds of horses would do well to call and see him, as he will remain at the Oakland Park this season. For style, speed and beauty, he cannot be surpassed in this country.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

HANDSOME and cheap artificial flowers at Abel & Co's., 54 St. Clair street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of PIPES, and every quality of smoking tobacco, at C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street.

THOSE RARE FRAGRANT HAVANA SEGARS at C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street.

CABINET CARTE PICTURES at B. L. H. Dabbs, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street.

THE FREE EXCURSION AND GRAND AUCTION SALE OF LOTS to come off at Sharpsburg this morning, will present some of the finest property ever offered in this market, and a rare chance for good investments. The lots are immediately at the junction of the Mahoning Railroad and Central in Sharpsburg. Trains leave at 9 o'clock A. M.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GARMENTS and tailoring goods for gentlemen and youths; also, furnishing goods, including all the novelties, at R. Mitchell's Merchant Tailor, No. 91 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORE.—Go to Wilson & Underwood for your Teas and Family Groceries. No. 15 Southwest Diamond, Allegheny.

PAR EXCELLENCE.—Dr. Holmes's Celebrated Rheumatic Compound is pronounced by the whole medical fraternity to be the most certain and permanent cure for Rheumatism that has ever been discovered. Cases of years' standing cured without any difficulty. Give it a fair trial. We ask for nothing more. For sale by all respectable druggists.

Strong Testimony.

TAMAROA, Perry Co., Ill., Dec. 11, 1866.

This certifies that I have used and recommended in my practice, during the last four years, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS with perfect satisfaction, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public.

E. H. PRICE, M. D.

TUSCOKA, ILL., August 5, 1866.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

Dear Sirs:—I used your BITTERS in my family, and consider them the best that can be procured. My wife has derived great benefit from using them, and also considers them an invaluable medicine. Respectfully yours,

G. P. MILLER,

OXFORD, Warren Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1866.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sirs:—There is a great demand for your valuable STOMACH BITTERS in this neighborhood. We have been using them in our family for some time, and find them the best medicine of any for family use.

Yours,

J. N. CANDEE COLE.

DR. HOSTETTER—*Dear Sir:*—With pleasure I can testify that your BITTERS, from my knowledge of their use in my family, and from what is said by purchasers, are far superior to any other. Yours, &c.,

ROBERT GIBRAL.

Effingham, Effingham Co., Illinois.

50,000 WHEELER & WILSON LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

Sold last year, being nearly equal to the sale of all others combined. Satisfaction guaranteed to all persons purchasing from us.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
37 Fifth street.

ROSSTON'S INDIGO BLUE

ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

For sale by all Grocers.

THE GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

COUPONS,

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O.-M., &c.

For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into

5-20 Bonds of 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,

COR. OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

SELL YOUR 7-30's

AND

BUY 5-20's.

Holders of Seven-Thirties will find an advantage of OVER 1-4 of one per cent. by converting on this plan.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 18th, 1867.

The local money market during the past week showed at times symptoms of stringency. There were some influences that caused an uneasiness to be felt in financial circles—such as rumors of failures among old established houses, but as is usually the case, they were much colored and devoid of truth. No community in the country has maintained its character better for commercial soundness amid a crisis of utter stagnation in its great manufacturing interests than has this one, and to-day its business prospects are as bright as ever.

—The gold market shows less speculative activity, and the premium is comparatively steady. The Treasury is selling to about the extent of its daily receipts, so that the current exports do not materially affect the supply on the market.

At present the chief support of the premium is the prevailing supposition that foreign balances must for some time rule moderately against us. This, however, is by no means certain; for although there is every prospect of our exports being light for the next few weeks, yet it is doubtful whether, with money at 2@3 per cent. in London, foreign bankers will care to have their balances remitted.

The premium to-day is a little off and the market weaker. Governments have sustained a higher range of prices during the week, and the quotations in New York, as received by Messrs. McVay & Co., shows great firmness in that market:

6s 1881	111
5-20s, 1862	106
" 1864	105
" 1865, May and November	106
5-20s, 1865, January and July	105
10-40s	97
December '64 Compounds	116
August 7-30s	106
June "	106
July "	105
Gold	137

—The *Herald* remarks that the stock market has been in such a semi-stagnant condition for the last fortnight that the brokers look upon any change as desirable, very few of the commission houses being able in the present state of things to make their expenses, and activity with them being the life of business. The opposition to the recovery of prices is so strong among the great majority of the brokers themselves that the National currency is held in check, and outside buyers are intimidated by the local aspect of the stock market. If we look to the earnings of the leading roads, however, and the state of monetary affairs, we find much to strengthen confidence in the stability of values and to stimulate purchases for a rise, and it is not until we find ourselves among the professional speculators of the Board of Brokers that the complexion of affairs assumes so forlorn a hue. With the prospect of unusually abundant crops before us, and with every indication that the course of the currency will be undisturbed for a long time to come, it seems only natural that the stock market should react from the depression to which it has been subjected since the 1st of October, and that our trade and commerce should at the same time revive; for there is nothing in the present condition or probable future of the country to justify the gloomy forebodings which have been freely indulged in of late.

—The following table shows the prices current for the leading railway shares, May 16th, and at the same date last year, together with the variations:

	May 16, 1866.	May 16, 1867.	Higher.	Lower.
N. Y. Central	97¾	94		3¾
Erie	74½	66		8½
Hudson	110	101½		8½
Reading	100	96		4
Mich. Southern	87½	87		½
Chicago & Alton	85	75		10
Rock Island	98	93		5
Northwestern	38	35½		2½
Northwestern pf'd.	59	58		1
Fort Wayne	99½	95		4½
West'n Union	36½	34½		2

—Since the recent failures of national banks, some discussion has taken place relative to the fact that some of the national banks of small capital have large deposits. By section 12 of the national banking law the stockholders are individually liable for debts of the bank to the extent of double the capital. It is, therefore, evident that the larger the capital of any bank the stronger is this guaranty, and the depositors are more sure of ultimate payment in proportion as the stockholders are numerous and the capital of the bank large.

—The Philadelphia *News* says: Among the railroad bonds now offered in this market for the first time, we notice in Mr. Tuttle's list the seven and three-tenths of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, which are offered at 87½. These ought to be considered a cheap security, and, as the growing trade of the road affords a guarantee for the interest, they would seem to be a very desirable investment. At the price for which they are offered, the income to be derived from them would be equal to 8½ per cent.

—The Boston *Bulletin* says that mining shares require but little attention. Our stock reports will show that the sales in this line have been very small and that prices rule low. The state of this market is well illustrated by a few quotations: Franklin sells at 14½; Hancock, 3¾; Pewable, 11¾; Copper Falls, 21½. Those of our readers who have good memories, or Mr. J. G. Martin's valuable tables, will be interested in comparing these small figures with the sale prices of the not very far past. A friend of ours once heavily in Rossie, thinks this week's sale lists for the coppers, is bringing things down to so very fine a point, that one of Fairbanks's most nicely adjusted scales could hardly weigh the result.

—At Cincinnati, says the *Commercial*: Trade of all kinds is kept within narrow limits, with no buoyancy in any article of commerce, and with quite a general feeling on the part of merchants that they will not see brighter times until good crops shall give them a real basis for an active commerce.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY EVENING, May 18, 1867. }

During the week closing this evening business has ruled moderately active, but sales among our flour and grain men fall far short of the previous week—but few transactions are exhibited by dealers in this country, owing to the changes in New York. Flour has run at the same figures all the week, or nearly so, and closes with more firmness. Holders are not looking for an advance, neither are they disposed to force sales, as mills making standard brands will cease operations as soon as they fail to make sales at a profit. They will not manufacture to hold or consign for sale. Prices are nominally the same as for many days or more. The stock of flour now on hand is fair, and our dealers have ceased ordering for the present more than to keep up an assortment for immediate wants. Rye flour is in demand, but sales are coming in but slowly. Butter is dull. Eggs are scarce and higher. Potatoes are in demand. In bacon and lard there is a moderate business doing.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and railroad, from the 1st to the 17th inst., were as follows: Flour 13,671 bbls; apples 903 bbls; cheese 1201 boxes; corn 24,165 sacks; barley 3,743 sacks; wheat 5,619 sacks; rye 3,027 sacks; oats 12,025 sacks, and butter 607 packages. These receipts of grain do not include those received in bulk and stored in the elevator, or by car load directly to the mills.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated:

FLOUR—Market overstocked and very dull. Prices are nominal, ranging for choice roll at from 13@22c ₱ lb. Very little selling at over 18@20c ₱ lb.

BRAN—Fine bran sacks are scarce and sell from store at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bush.

CHEESE—The receipts of new Western Reserve cheese have been liberal, old quotations from store for good are 14@16c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is at present poorly supplied with eggs, and prices are higher. We quote those in good order selling from store at 17@18c ₱ dozen. There is an active demand.

FRUIT—Choice green apples are very scarce and have been selling readily in lots from store at $7 00@8 00 ₱ bbl. Sales of very choice, by the single barrel, were made as high as $10 00 ₱ bbl. The market for dried apples and peaches is very dull and prices nominal, ranging from 8@10c for apples and 12@20c for peaches. There is quite a large stock in market.

FLOUR—There has been no change in prices during the week, but sales fall considerably, in amount, below those of the previous week. Holders do not anticipate higher prices, neither do they look for any material decline until the new crop commences to arrive. The New York market is reported by the *Commercial List*, of this date, as follows: "There has been a reaction in the flour market, which, although slight in amount, is quite significant. The retrograde movement is clearly the result of a marked economy of consumption, prices having attained an altitude which places a prohibitive quote beyond the reach of the poorer classes, who are compelled to resort to rye flour, corn meal and other substitutes to be had at lower figures. In view of the present high rate for flour, and the further marked shrinkage in prices, the trade purchases with great reference to current necessities, and thus, with slightly increased supplies at the Western markets, continued arrivals of the California product, and the approach of the Southern harvest, holders have become rather anxious to realize, even at the expense of the decline noted, since the present supply is believed to be ample to meet the new crop at present reduced rate of consumption. California flour is 2@3c lower, and less active, the sales not exceeding 1,200 bbls and sacks, closing at $13 50@14 25."

We quote the Pittsburgh market closing, this evening, with more firmness at previous quotations, at $8 75@9 00 for standard extra, and $9 25@10 00 for fancy and family brands.

GRAIN—Prices are nominal. No reported sales. The receipts are very small and on account of millers. The New York market is reported by the *Commercial List*, of this date, as having been quite "unanimate, with a decline, since Monday last of 1@2c, which has failed to stimulate business. The millers allege that the current price of wheat and flour afford them no margin, and hence they are disposed to await the development of events. The stock of store is rising, 700,000 bushels, though light, will, it is believed (in connection with the prospective large yield of the Southern States), suffice for the moderate rate of consumption, to meet the new crop, which, from the Southern States, is to be in full force by the 1st of July. The impression is also entertained that the present light receipts will not be long continued, as there is with certainty taking shape in the Southern States a very large increase in the area planted with cotton, which, it is argued, will be followed by a corresponding reduction in the acreage devoted to grain, and hence a smaller yield. Corn is quiet and steady, with a limited demand from the trade, and prices are almost a shade easier. Oats are in moderate request, and notwithstanding the large receipts, prices are steady, and there are almost a panic. Speculation has been active in barley, and prices have advanced 10@15c ₱ bushel, in consequence of the reduced supply of desirable descriptions. Sales of 2,500 bbls crude at 10@ 10½c; 2,000 do refined, 20@21c; 2,000 do Lard Oil, in store, 2 months, at 90c; 2,000 do crude, 10@